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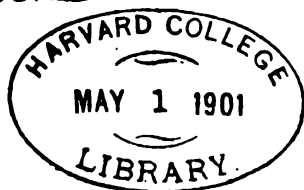
**SOME ASPECTS
OF
BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SOME ASPECTS
OF
BIBLIOGRAPHY
BY
JOHN FERGUSON**



**EDINBURGH
GEORGE P. JOHNSTON
1900**

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PREFACE

THE present Address was delivered on vacating the Presidency of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, on November 2, 1899. It was afterwards revised and condensed in certain parts, and, as an afterthought, the Appendix was added. As stated in the Address itself, the aim I had in view in reading it was to induce members of the Society to execute whatever bibliographical work was at their command. The perusal of it now by others may possibly induce them also to fill up some of the gaps that are all too conspicuous in our bibliography.

J. F.

THE UNIVERSITY,
GLASGOW, *October 18, 1900.*

SOME ASPECTS OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

I

A YEAR ago, when you conferred upon me the honour of the presidency of this Society, I undertook the office in the hope, and with the intention, not only of being present at every meeting, but of making a communication, however brief, or of exhibiting something, however rare, on each occasion. There is nothing I regret more than that illness and an unexpectedly prolonged journey abroad frustrated my hopes and plans; and I have gratefully to acknowledge the kindness with which you have excused the enforced absence of your chairman. I can only look forward to still making some of those projected communications at future meetings.

At the opening of last session, I had meant to offer a few remarks upon the subject with

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which this Society concerns itself, but for them I substituted an inquiry into the two chief works of Cornelius Agrippa. As there was nothing in the proposed remarks specially appropriate to an inaugural address, you will not object, I trust, to my using them now as the theme of a valedictory one. They may prove useful as an exposition, and still more as an inducement for the members to do work for the Society. It is well, besides, in the midst of our occupation, occasionally to get out of it for a little, and see what aspect it presents to others not so absorbed in it as we ourselves may be. We are thus made aware both of its fulness and of its defects; we may even come to comprehend why it does not appeal to certain persons at all.

II

Bibliography
has nothing
to do with
the contents,

THE subject which our Society cultivates is the printed book, its origin, character, and life. Bibliography, in the widest sense of the term, is 'writing about the book.' It has nothing to do, in the first instance at least, with the contents. They may be good, bad, or indifferent, but they do not concern the bibliographer. If one may so say, he is not a

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book-ethicist, but a book-ethnologist. He has to do with editions and their peculiarities, with places, printers, and dates, with types and illustrations, with sizes and collations, with bindings and owners, with classifications, collections, and catalogues. It is the book as a material object in the world that is his care, not the instruction of which it may be, or may fail to be, the vehicle. Bibliography is the science or the art, or both, of book description.

but with the book as a material object.

Book description.

What, then, is book description? What is the origin of it? Of what use is it, and to whom?

III

THESE are questions which one may hear asked both by persons who are fond and, naturally enough, by those who are not fond of reading. It does not follow at all that a person devoted to reading is fond of books. It is often the other way: the most learned men, the most gluttonous of readers, may not have the smallest love for books, appreciate their value, or know how to treat them. Historical instances are extant, but I have myself known voracious readers and students who had no taste for books at all, and whose treatment of those they read

A reader not necessarily a bibliophile.

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on the Continent, in France, Germany, and Italy, I believe bibliographical societies exist. Their transactions and the journals and magazines devoted to book and library questions show what an amount of material was waiting to be utilised. In this country there are, besides, other indications of the hold the subject has already taken upon the public. The issue of *The Bibliographer*, of *Bibliographica*, of the series of *Books about Books*, of the *Booklovers' Library*, of *Bookprices Current*, and of many other volumes dealing with books themselves, would have been impossible five-and-twenty years ago; but it all proves that there must be now a sufficiently large demand to make such books remunerative to author and publisher alike. Yet another proof of this interest and the demand which it engenders is this: a treatise on almost any subject nowadays is not considered complete if it does not furnish a 'bibliography' of the literature, both as evidence of the author's industry and as a help to the student. The fact is, that after being accustomed to a work which includes not only an index but also a full bibliography, one wonders how readers got on before the adding of such an aid was introduced.

Bibliographical societies and journals.

Bibliographies as necessary as Indices.

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IV

Two kinds
of biblio-
graphy—

Description ;
Enumera-
tion.

AND here it may be proper to state that the word *bibliography* is used in two somewhat different senses. In one it denotes technical book description ; in the other it signifies enumeration of books treating of a subject, not involving necessarily a minute account of the books as such. The former signification includes the latter ; for though an account of any single book can of course be drawn up, no set of books, or even all the editions of one book, can be minutely described without a list of them being compiled simultaneously. Still, the uses are sufficiently different to require them to be defined.

V

Origin.

HOW, then, has bibliography arisen ? The reason for a book's existing at all is that it may convey the thoughts of one mind to another, so that the ostensible aim of a book is to be read, and its value to the reader turns on the worth of its contents to him. This is so universally believed that it is almost impertinent to state it categorically. In fact, the uneducated man is surprised when told that many

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books—by far the larger number indeed—are not for reading, and that their importance does not depend upon their contents, but upon themselves. If, however, it be that books are solely for reading, what need is there for describing them, and what description can be given better than what the contents themselves afford? If they contain their author's thoughts, what more is to be said about them? Perhaps this, that they may have to be distinguished from others and identified, which would involve description of some kind or other. If of every book there were only one edition, if the form and appearance of it never went out of fashion, if copies never grew old, were never worn out by handling, were never burned or torn, never became imperfect, had never to be replaced, there might be little occasion for description. But since there are not only many, very many books, all of them different, but many editions of individual books, all different likewise, description of the differences in the books—even though the thoughts be the same—cannot very well be avoided. Nay, more, the fact that a book may be imperfect, either through some original defect or from one of the accidents to which books are liable, makes the description of a

Most books
not for
reading.

Necessity
for book
description.

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perfect copy indispensable as a standard of reference. Even the uninstructed man does not care to read, still less to buy or possess, an incomplete copy of a book, and if he be unable to discover what is amiss, he is not averse to profiting by the knowledge of others. But when it comes to successive editions, in which both matter and treatment may have been altered, and still more to different issues, and these have to be discriminated, comparison and the tabulating of differences become imperative.¹ So many circumstances affect books, such as the issue of editions in different years, at different places, with or without illustrations, with or without competent revision, in a shabby or in an elegant form, with variations in the text, with merits which appeal to individual tastes—that the need is at once introduced of a full description. How else can one who desires the book know which is best for his purpose, and is perfect when he has got it? ²

¹ Dec. 19, 1899.—As an illustration of this see a paper on the first four editions of 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' which has been published in *The Library*, No. 1, since the above was written.

² To take an example: Sir Walter Scott's *Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft* appeared in 1830, with a frontispiece of Major Weir's house. In November 1820, George

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VI

JUST, then, as biography follows from the existence of human beings, bibliography is the result of the existence of printed books.

Bibliography
the bio-
graphy of
books.

Bibliography is, in fact, the biography of books. The necessity for it arose when the first one came from the press; and when there was as yet no other, the solitary book must have been somehow or other described, so that the owners of it might be certain that they had it complete. This end was attained at first by appending a register of the sheets, sometimes with the first words of the first and second leaves of each gathering. While books were still few in number, formal bibliography was hardly required and does not seem to have been thought of, though inventories of collections are still extant.

Cruikshank issued a series of twelve etchings to illustrate them. There are copies of these on white and on tinted paper, and some which are hand-coloured. One or other of these sets may be found bound up usually with the second edition, 1831, which is further distinguished from the first by an appended note. In 1868, Tegg reissued the remainder of this second edition, with a new title-page, six of the etchings and the frontispiece. I do not know if the etchings are the same in each copy of Tegg's issue. Possibly not. Anyhow, these varieties involve some description.

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Development of the subject. But with their multiplication and variations, fuller description became a more pressing requirement, though it was at a comparatively recent period that it took shape and received recognition as a branch of literary work. At first it was meagre and was little else than a bare title and date-list, sometimes not even that. Then it came to include more, until with the progress of time it has grown minute and systematic, as in some modern bibliographies, where elaboration is carried almost to an extreme.

Book description. There are now included in book description the title-page, the author's name in full, the place, the printer, the date, the size, the signatures, the number of leaves or pages, the collation, the illustrations—if any—the style of printing, and any peculiarity the book may display.¹ In the case of older books other details may have to be specified. In early printed books the date, place, and printer may

¹ January 22, 1900.—Two instances occur to me at the moment. The first issue of the first edition of Dickens' *Christmas Carol*, 1843, is distinguished by being in brown cloth, having green end-papers, 'Stave I.' and the title in blue and red. The first edition of *Sordello*, 1840, may be met with both in brown cloth with a paper title label, and in green cloth with gold lettering.

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be all unrecorded, and may be ascertainable only as inferences; there may be neither signatures, leaf, nor page numbers to indicate whether a book is perfect or not, and the identification of an edition or an issue may turn upon the number of lines in a page, or on some detail of printing or arrangement—for instance, on the position of the signatures,¹ or on the shape of certain letters.² Even when a book is as minutely described as the foregoing categories imply, it does not follow that it will be distinguishable at once from others. To do that effectively might require facsimiles,³ or line for line comparison. Obviously the extent to which detail is carried will depend upon the judgment of the writer, and the peculiarities of each case.

¹ The *De Imitatione Christi*, 1487, in small 8vo, has the signatures at the top of the page.

² For instance, the edition of Vincent de Beauvais' *Speculum* with the peculiar A and R capitals. There is also the edition of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, printed at Paris for Denis Roce in 1512, remarkable for its unusual type.

³ See for example the two issues of *Geberi Opera*, in small square 8vo, by Marcellus Silber, at Rome about 1520; and marked instances in the *Occult Philosophy* of Cornelius Agrippa, which have been hitherto overlooked just from want of comparison, and which I have illustrated in my paper on the subject.

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VII

Bibliographical classification.

DESCRIPTION, then, being unavoidable, what of the books to be described? According to what *bibliographical* characteristics are books to be classified? For, I suppose, we must assume that until there is a general bibliography of the whole literature of the whole world, every other must be restricted, simply because it is impossible to overtake all the literature which exists. The limit is what the writer elects to fix, and by specifying some of those within which work has been actually executed, a practical answer will be given to the question of bibliographical arrangement.

VIII

THE following grouping will show that the scope of a bibliography may be either technical, dictated by peculiarities of the books; or literary, by similitude of topic. It does not pretend to be logical, according to some ideal scheme of universal knowledge—in fact, I am not sure that there is not a good deal of cross-division, and that some of the books placed

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under one head might not have come as appropriately under others. That does not matter much, so long as they appear somewhere. Those who require a philosophical scheme had better go to such a quarter as the *Catalogus Bibliothecæ Brunavianæ* by Francke, or even to Petzholdt, or for a numerical one to Mr. Dewey. My aim is the practical one of suggesting lines of research for members of the Society to pursue, if they see fit.

(1) Books may be selected for description by ^{Date.} their date, and of such the most familiar case is that of *incunabula*, or those which fall between 1450 and 1500. As historical examples worth contrasting, on account of the different manner in which the same task is performed, are the tiny volume of Cornelius à Beughem, and Hain's monumental and classical work, with Copinger's supplement—neither monumental nor classical. Sub-divisions have been made: as of the *incunabula* printed in individual countries or towns, such as Campbell's Dutch *incunabula*; or of those existing in a country, as Mlle. M. Pellechet's lists of those in French libraries; or in individual libraries, as Sinker's catalogue of those in Trinity College, Cambridge; or of miscellaneous collections, such as Dibdin's *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*,

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and the catalogue of Klemm's library, which was rich in *incunabula*.

A longer period has been covered in the standard works of Maittaire, Denis, and Panzer, who among them include books between 1450 and 1664. The catalogues of Ames and Herbert, with the new edition of the latter by Dibdin, deal with English books from Caxton down to 1600.

Johnson embraces the same period approximately; Hazlitt takes in from 1474 to 1700.

Another work which proceeds on a date basis is the list of English books in the British Museum from Caxton to 1640, but this is a catalogue rather than a bibliography. A similar list of the books to 1640 in the Cambridge University Library is, I believe, now preparing.

Place.

(2) Books printed in a particular country, or town, or district, and of such we have examples in Edmond's Aberdeen printers and Bowes' catalogue of Cambridge books. There is the work on Scottish printers by Dickson and Edmond, Foppens' Belgian bibliography, and the magnificent work, by far the most elaborate of its kind—relating to books printed in the Low Countries—by Van der Haeghen.

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(3) Books by individual printers; and I need Printer.
only allude to the bibliographies of Aldus, of
Stephanus, of the Elzeviers, of Plantin, of
Caxton, of Foulis, and others.

(4) Books printed on other material than paper, Material.
as on silk, satin, vellum, coloured paper, Japanese
paper. The work by Van Praet occurs to me at
the moment. The earnest bibliographer might
compile a list of books already printed on linen
for children and adult biblioclasts.

(5) I suppose there are bibliographies of books Type.
printed with certain kinds of type, though I do
not remember an example. But anyhow, it
would be quite possible to make this a basis of
classification. It is done to a certain extent by
Blades in his bibliography of Caxton, and has to
be done also for the Kelmscott Press books. In
this division might be placed lists of books which
have not been printed, but have been engraved,
or lithographed, or type-written. Peignot has
an essay on engraved books, but though I know
a few lithographed and type-written books, I
do not know of any bibliography of such.

(6) Bibliography does not go often by size, but Size.
there is no reason why books should not be so
arranged. The plan is adopted in sale cata-
logues, much to the inconvenience of the reader,

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but it might be useful under certain circumstances. While books are fortunately of average dimensions, some are gigantic and others are Lilliputian. Of the latter there is a considerable number, and examples are afforded in the minute classics by the late William Pickering, which almost require a bibliography for themselves; *Epictetus*, *Anacreon*, and *Pindar*, by Foulis, and within recent years a *Divina Commedia*, and Petrarch's *Rime*. There are at least two bibliographies of small books, but I have not seen them. I know of no list of elephant folios, but I know some which would deserve a place in the menagerie.

Illustrations. (7) Books with illustrations have not been overlooked, and as an example I may instance the work of Henry Cohen upon the French illustrated books of last century, which is indispensable to the collector of these much-prized gems of typography and engraving. Another work on the same subject is that of Lewine, which includes English books as well.

Language. (8) Next may be placed bibliographies of books in different languages; first of English, and then of other languages: Welsh, Gaelic, Spanish, Portuguese, Polish, Latin, Greek ancient and modern, Hebrew, Æthiopic, Chinese, Japanese,

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and so on. Every language can have a bibliography,¹ and so there are bibliographies of the Indian tribes of North America.²

(9) The most comprehensive of all the divisions is that in which bibliographies are arranged according to subject, and this may perhaps be designated literary bibliography. There is no end to the methods of treatment, as every modification of time, place, and printer may be introduced. Thus, one might have had the ambition to compile a bibliography of medicine, which Dr. Thomas Young was able to put into one volume, but which in the hands of Billings and his co-workers fills twenty closely printed big octavos; or he might find his powers and opportunities just equal to dealing with the literature of, let us say, fever, in the latter half of last century. Both have their merits if thoroughly well done.

Most of the bibliographies one knows, and perhaps desiderates, are subject bibliographies, and every topic may be dealt with. Thus there are bibliographies of books on topography, gastronomy, hawking, horses, angling, tobacco,

¹ See Joh. Christoph Adelung's *Mithridates, oder Allgemeine Sprachenkunde . . . fortgesetzt . . . von Dr. J. S. Vater*. Berlin, 1806-1817. 4 vols. 8vo.

² By James Const. Pilling. Smithsonian Institute, Washington, 1888-1894. 8°.

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poetical literature, occult sciences, freemasonry, biography, bibliography, shorthand, philology, typography, and the devil.

This section includes works on scientific literature, as on physiology, anatomy, zoology, mineralogy, botany, chemistry, mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, geography; and upon applied science, such as engineering, ship-building, glass making, metallurgy, agriculture, gardening, and so forth.

In the preceding section I classed together the bibliographies of books in different languages, but under the present heading come those of books about different countries, districts, towns, or peoples, about their history, politics, military affairs, customs, no matter in what language these may have been written.

Other divisions would include medicine, art, law, philosophy, divinity, and so on, either in general or curtailed and detailed at the pleasure of the compiler.

Some of these are still to do, and afford scope for a bibliographer hard up for a subject.

Groups of
authors.

(10) Bibliographies of groups of writers may be put in a section by themselves. An example is furnished by Backer's work on the Jesuits, or by Quetif and Echard on the Dominicans.

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Smith's catalogue of books by the Quakers and Maidment's reprint of lists of Scottish writers would fall under this head.

(11) Of special interest are the bibliographies Individuals. of separate authors, or of individuals, as of Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Napoleon, and the like. This section has had many additions of late, owing to the demand for the works of modern authors, and there have appeared bibliographies of Dickens, Thackeray, Ainsworth, Tennyson, Swinburne, Shelley, Browning, Ruskin, and so on. A perusal of these will show not only the great abundance of the material, but also the minutiae which the keenness of book-hunters has brought into prominence, and which must exist in a copy before it passes muster as perfect and in the proper state for the collector. One of the most elaborate, critical, and complete books of the sort which has come recently before me is the splendid bibliography of Paracelsus, by Dr. Carl Sudhoff. It is an admirable piece of work, and a model of accurate detail.

(12) Nearly as important is the bibliography of Single books. single books. Foremost, of course, stands the Bible, of which an absolutely exhaustive bibliography seems unattainable. At any rate, any section of it appears to furnish full employment

SOME ASPECTS OF

for the bibliographer, and some of the books which have been written show of what extent it is. But besides the Bible, there are books like *The Pilgrim's Progress*, the *De Imitatione Christi*, *The Praise of Folly*, *The Complete Angler*, *Eikon Basilike*, some of which, if not all, have been worked up by their respective admirers. The treatment of such books, of course, is so difficult from the vast number of editions and their inaccessibility, that it falls into the hands of those who have time and opportunity to pursue it. These, however, are not the only books which will reward taking up, as I have myself found. If I might make the suggestion, *Robinson Crusoe* or *Gulliver's Travels* would keep a young bibliographer busy and good for a long time.

Anonymous
and pseu-
donymous
books.

(13) An extensive and difficult section relates to anonymous and pseudonymous books. On account of the haphazard nature of the research involved, this has been less cultivated than other divisions. Familiar authorities are Placcius, Barbier and Quérard, Halkett and Laing, Melzi, Sommervogel, and Weller.

To it may be added chapbooks, of which numbers at one time were in circulation in this country and in France. Nisard has written a fine book on the latter; John Ashton has a

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history of eighteenth century chapbooks ; John Fraser compiled a short account of Scottish chapbooks ; and MacGregor has a monograph on Dougal Graham, the Glasgow chap-writer.

The modern chapbook is of a different kind, is circulated in a different way, and is, I believe, of a relatively lower price. It is usually—not always—a story-book—in other words, a novel ; it is sold at the bookstalls of railway stations, so that it is the buyer who carries it about the country, not the seller ; it costs threepence, or sixpence—sometimes only a penny, and it is remarkably well turned out for the money.

(14) In a class by themselves had better be put the catalogues of books of doubtful morals and of undoubted immorality. Some of these books have got a bad name, not always deservedly, and have been pilloried and burned—preferably along with their authors ; others with an evil character have escaped. There is a bibliography in six small volumes in French, one in three quartos in English ; there is one in German. Peignot has a list of books which have been burned, and there is another of books actually pursued by the French police. They must be pretty bad.

'Curiosa'
'facetiae' and
suppressed
books.

(15) Of course, to some collectors there is

Rarities.

SOME ASPECTS OF

nothing which appeals more than books distinguished by their rarity, and the bibliographies of these are indispensable to him. His demands have been responded to by Vogt and Freytag, by Clément and Bauer, by Hartshorne and Dibdin, and by many others. To this category may be added also books in limited editions, privately printed books, and those printed for societies and book clubs, like the 'Sette of Odd Volumes,' or the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society.

General
works.

(16) This enumeration may be concluded with the general bibliographies, like those of Brunet and Ebert, which are bound by no limit of language, subject, author, place, printer, date, or anything else—only by the resources and capacity of the compiler.

IX

I DO not suppose the above headings exhaust the varieties of bibliographies, but they will give a notion of those from which the bibliographer either can choose a model to follow or one to avoid. If he be original he will, Pygmalion-like, create one for his own worship.

In the Appendix there are given instances under the respective headings, which will show

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what sort of work has been done, and consequently what may still be done. A better view, however, of the pursuits of the actual working bibliographer, at the moment, I have found by inspecting the publications of our own and of the London Society, taking the contents quite generally, and not going into detail. Thus, in our own publications, of the sixteen heads above detailed five are represented, namely:—(2) Local presses; (3) Individual printers; (9) Subjects; (11) Persons; and (12) Single books. In the publications of the London Society six headings are represented, namely:—(2) Local presses; (3) Individual printers; (7) Illustrated books; (9) Subjects; (11) Persons; (12) Single books.

Choice of subjects for bibliographical treatment at home,

These two lists are identical, with the exception in the latter of the monograph on *Don Quixote*, which comes under 7. But while the headings are the same, the amount of work in each is different. Thus in the London Society it has been presses and printers which have been more studied; person, book, and subject bibliography less. Here, on the other hand, it has been mainly book and subject bibliography, with printers and personal bibliography subsidiary. I am not speaking now of the bulk or importance of the relative articles, but only of

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the departments which seem to win over the greatest number of workers.

These statistics, rough though they be, indicate the bent of the study at present. There must be one cause for the production of identical effects, and I presume it works on the principle of least resistance. The subjects which involve no difficulties, and yield results liberally and freely, prove most attractive. When the material of a subject is within one's reach, there is every inducement to choose it for elaboration; and from the above review it appears that the easily available topics are presses, printers, and individual books. One would have surmised that greater variety and more easily compassed material would have been afforded by subject and personal or author bibliography; but apparently it is not so; and one must accept the facts as they stand.

and in Italy. In turning over the pages of the most recent foreign journal, *La Bibliofilia*, issued by Olschki in Florence, one observes that the larger proportion of articles deals with illustrations and with single books, such as the *Hypnerotomachia*. Here, apparently, the above rule holds good: the subjects pursued are those the material for which is readily accessible to the writer. Obviously there is no reason for going out of one's way to

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search for something obscure, when topics present themselves almost spontaneously.

X

WHEN one contemplates these headings generally and in detail, I can quite understand one's courage failing at what has been done, and at the apparent difficulty of finding anything more to do. The whole field seems to have been worked over. I admit that it is hardly in the power of an amateur, even if he be an enthusiast, to attain results like Panzer or Clément, Hain or Van Praet, Peignot or De Bure. But these men, I presume, made bibliography a profession, devoted their lives to it, and had great libraries at their command. I admit that the works of Ebert and Brunet and Graesse, Heinsius and Hendreich, might well appal the stoutest and most resolved bibliographic heart, but each and all of these compilers have striven to survey so wide a field, that while they are useful people to point the way and give hints and open up vistas, they have been forced to take very much on trust, simply because it is beyond the power of any man to check every statement about every book which exists on

The depressed bibliographer may comfort himself with the reflection that the bigger a bibliography is, the more flaws it is likely to contain.

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every subject. Of all bibliographies, therefore, the great general bibliography is the least likely to be exhaustive, detailed, literally accurate, and entirely satisfactory. It cannot be a universal and infallible guide-book, and its statements have to be accepted with the greatest reserve. Hardly any article will bear the light which a specialist can direct upon it, without its exhibiting defects. I speak of those which I myself have had to test; and I remember the vagueness of the lists in such pretentious works as the medical *bibliotheca* of Von Haller. That is inevitable, however, from the limitations of human powers, and I have no intention of disparaging the big compilations of these writers; only, they must be followed with suitable precautions. How often, too, do we go to them and find nothing to help us, even if we are not actually misled!

XI

IF, when one is depressed over all that has been done, and the seeming difficulty of finding anything new to do, one will but remember that there are millions of books, and that new ones are ever appearing, it is no exaggeration to say that the material at the

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command of the bibliographer is practically infinite. No matter how hard he toil, he can never overtake it all, and, even supposing he exhaust one small lode, there is always another ready for him to begin operations on. In spite, therefore, of all that has been done, I repeat there is no exhaustion of subjects. I hear some one, who cannot find a topic, say in despair: Look at Graesse; I can never do anything like him. Well, I look at Graesse, and find that his *Trésor*, after all, is only a gathering of individual and unrelated articles, any one of which, if thoroughly worked out, might be presented to a Society like ours. The aggregate is indubitably large, almost oppressive, but the individual articles are not perfect, and many names and books are omitted, as I myself have found.¹ But how can it be otherwise when out of the millions Graesse mentions only some thousands? If nothing better is to do, why should not the despairing and resourceless bibliographer revise any of the articles which strike his fancy? He will find plenty to do.

Bibliographic material is quite inexhaustible.

¹ March 7, 1900.—There is no mention, for instance, of Joannes Matthæus Lunensis, whose books certainly ought not to have been left out of a *Trésor de Livres Rares*.

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XII

SO when I have heard our Secretary complain of the difficulty he has in getting papers, I have thought that it cannot be from lack of material, but because those who could do not put together what lies to their hands. I have a suspicion that ambition to do something big prevents seemingly insignificant topics receiving attention.

Needlessness
of engaging
in contro-
versy when
so much else
has to be
done.

Now there is no obligation for any one to go out of his way to discuss recondite and difficult questions. I should not ask you to attack the history of block-books, or of early printing, or to plunge into the debate between the Costerites and Gutenbergians. You may leave these problems to the specialist with access to collections like the British Museum, or the Bodleian, or the big libraries in Paris, or the rich collection which Mrs. Rylands has put at the disposal of students in Manchester. What I want to show is that even that lightly esteemed, but ubiquitous personage, 'the man in the street,' has bibliographical stores piled up to his very eyes, if he will but use them. The study requires no costly apparatus, no outlay beyond what he pleases. With free and public libraries he can

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get enough to go on with. The equipment consists of patience, care, accuracy, a constant look-out for the books wanted, and a persistent determination to apply these qualities to research. There is no inherent difficulty in the business, and after a little familiarity with the books in which he is interested, he will have no trouble in telling this or any Society what there is to know about them. It may be much or it may be little, it may be about an obscure or a widely interesting question, but whatever is said will be his own and will be a distinct addition to the knowledge of books. Even the bringing together of the mere titles which have never been so treated before is valuable, and forms a nucleus round which other things gather.

The bibliographer's equipment.

But as the whole field is open to us, and we have merely to please ourselves, let us choose what we each think is best—something, anyhow, which appeals to us. We shall succeed best in what we like best.

He can apply it as he pleases.

XIII

NOR is there need to go far for a subject. Is one engaged in any handicraft, art, trade, profession? Has one any hobby, amuse-

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Possible
topics.

ment, relaxation? Every item of all he does will afford him material. Does he golf, or fence, or play chess? Let him hunt up the literature of the whole or a part of his favourite occupations; as for his sport, let him begin with the sketch bibliographies in the Badminton Library. Does he cultivate painting, or music, or modelling? Does he dabble in science—as in geology, or meteorology, or electricity; in plants or in animals? Does he collect anything—china, snuff-boxes, etchings, broadsides, ivories, weapons, enamels, coins, plate, watches, insects, shells, birds' eggs, seaweeds? All these things have a literature, and every literature must have a bibliography. The nightly sleep;¹ the daily occupation, no matter what; the daily recreation, no matter how; the daily walk, the annual holiday, no matter where—will yield material. In the last example there are, if nothing else, the local guide-books of the places visited, the local poetry, the local newspapers, the local biography and history, the local geology and natural history. Has any one compiled a list of Scottish guide-books?

¹ The bibliography of sleep is a big subject, as one can see by referring to the book on Sleep by Mde. de Manacéine, in the 'Contemporary Science Series.' London, 1897. 8vo.

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The autumn of last year I spent in the Harz mountains. The literature connected with the Brocken and the rest of that most romantic district is full to overflowing, and amongst other things I got a Harz bibliography, compiled by a devoted German. This autumn I was in Oban, and if I had not had other work on hand, I could have found occupation in collecting the literature belonging to it.

In this connection I am reminded of two books, which show what can be done even in a short time by one who is quick to observe and ready to take trouble. Mr. Nicholson, Bodley's librarian, spent a season at Golspie, and as the result compiled a book of children's folklore connected with the place, which I commend to the notice of those not acquainted with it.¹

A notable Edinburgh man was Dr. Thomas Murray, for many years Her Majesty's printer. Late in life he retired to Colinton, but not to rest or rust. He set to work and wrote its annals, I suppose the only extant account of the place.²

¹ *Golspie: Contributions to its Folklore* . . . edited . . . by Edward W. B. Nicholson. London, 1897. 8vo.

² *Biographical Annals of the Parish of Colinton*. Edinburgh, 1863. 8vo. Many years earlier he wrote *The Literary History of Gallachay*. Edinburgh, 1822. 8vo. Second edition, Edinburgh, 1832. 8vo.

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XIV

More themes
for the
resourceless
biblio-
grapher.

THE first step in such a labour, the selection of a subject, may be puzzling or distracting, but when the work is once entered upon, the difficulty is to find a stopping-place. The field of bibliography is unbounded. Begin anywhere: take the first thing that comes—a book, an author, or a subject; a printer, a place, or a date. A book? There is the *Edinburgh Directory*. An author? Is there a bibliography of Sir Walter Scott? A subject? Anything will do—the literature of the Porteous Mob, or that about Burke and Hare. A printer? There is Gedeon Lithgow, and Robertus Junius, Reid, and Mosman. A place? Is there a bibliography of the High Street from the Castle to the Palace, or of the Cowgate, or of Heriot's Hospital, or of Edinburgh as a whole? A date? Take the years 1444, 1555, 1666, 1777, 1888, or the century years from 1500 to 1900. What more could any man want? Lack of material, you say?—lack of bibliographers, you mean!

True, the work costs time and labour and resignation—so does all work—and the return is sometimes small; but the reward is in the

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pleasure of the pursuit and the amassing of the scattered and obscure references.

But if it is to be meritorious, it must be independent; there must be no taking for granted, no assumption that a statement is correct as it stands, or because it has been made by a recognised authority, unless it be confirmed by personal inspection. This last element in the task may act in cases as a deterrent to its prosecution, for to make a description complete or accurate may involve an amount of trouble which one may have neither the opportunity nor the inclination to bestow. Nevertheless, even if it be not complete in the fullest sense, it will, if conscientiously done within the author's limit, remain a permanent gain to knowledge, and will take its place in a further discussion of the same topic; and another part of the reward lies in the consciousness that something has been done which will facilitate the work of others. Let no one refrain because he may not be able to make his portion complete. It would be a phenomenal bibliography which would be perfect; not less so would be one so defective as to be devoid of all use and value.

Research
must be
original and
accurate.

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xv

Revision
is always
possible.

Hain.

EVEN, therefore, if a theme have been already discussed, it is always open to some one else to treat it better, or differently, or, at all events, to enlarge it. There is always something to add. Examples can easily be got. Some will be found in the Appendix (see Nos. 264, 265, and 56, under Kloss and Willems), but I may quote the most important here as an illustration. One of the finest pieces of bibliographic work ever executed is Hain's *Repertorium* of books between 1450 and 1500. It contains upwards of sixteen thousand entries, and it will ever remain a testimony to his skill, accuracy, labour, patience, vigilance, and originality. But it is not complete, and it is not faultless, although, considering the amount of detail, the errata are quite insignificant in number and importance. But that it is defective as a record of fifteenth century books is proved by there being, it is said, several thousand *incunabula* not in it, and by Copinger's supplemental volumes, professedly correcting the errata and filling up the gaps. When one first contemplates Hain's work, it looks as if there could be hardly anything to add to it or amend in it, but there has been obviously material enough

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for doing both. It will never lose its place, however, as a masterpiece and model in the bibliography of early printing.

When, therefore, as an excuse for holding one's hands, it is affirmed that everything has been already done, here is an example to the contrary, and a twofold encouragement to prove the assertion unfounded. For if Hain's book on a subject which is essentially limited and closed be neither complete nor absolutely accurate, other bibliographies on constantly growing and unlimited subjects cannot but be in a similar condition. This is the first stimulus to do work : amend these defects—the world is full of them. And the second encouragement is to be found in the common experience that no masterly work is ever forgotten, or ever becomes useless, notwithstanding it bears the stamp of human imperfection, notwithstanding what comes after it in the same department, notwithstanding the lapse of time and the upspringing of new ideas ; for ideas, like other things, wear out and die.

Consolation
to be drawn
from Hain's
omissions.

Perhaps the subjects I have suggested above seem trivial, and some one would like to undertake a more imposing piece of work, something that would rival the attempt to supplement

Work for the
ambitious
student.

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Hain. If so, there is another treatise on which the ambitious bibliographer might expend his energy: Petzholdt's *Bibliotheca Bibliographica*. That book comes down only to 1866, and it fills nine hundred odd pages. Now, since that year I will not say there is as much again to add to Petzholdt, but there is certainly a vast quantity of material to be incorporated. Recent works on the subject do not nearly exhaust it. Here is a chance for an enthusiast. If he were to begin to gather all the catalogues of libraries, and all the bibliographies which have been published during the last five-and-thirty years, arrange them to fit in with Petzholdt's book, what an amount of knowledge he would acquire, what exciting book-hunts he would enjoy, what light he would be able to cast on obscure subjects, what interesting topics now forgotten he would recover and preserve! He would have his disappointments too: he would miss the books he most wanted at a sale; he would go to many sources of information and find everything but what he needed, authors having a way of telling us what they know, but not always what we want to know; he would have borne in upon him with such — iteration the inaccuracy of all preceding bibliographers, that he would end

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by almost distrusting himself, which is the last stage of bibliographic scepticism. But if there be fame to be acquired by labour, no better opportunity of winning it could be desired, not to speak of the usefulness of the result.

XVI

THAT bibliographic research only requires ^{Personal} a beginning is my own ^{experiences.} experience. A long time ago I started the gathering of books, old and new, upon chemistry. As I went on and my acquaintance with them extended, other more or less related subjects ranged themselves alongside: technology, metallurgy, mineralogy, dyeing, pharmacy. At a later time the abundance and constant recurrence of receipt-books impressed me, and I saw my way to grouping and describing those I knew. In the paper about fifty books and editions were enumerated. This started an investigation which has been the occasion of my surveying hundreds of similar books, and which has revealed to me quite unknown fields of technical literature. When I began I thought that I had ended the theme in one paper, but twenty more have convinced me

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that the subject is not yet exhausted, whatever the author and reader may be.

Another inquiry which has led me much further than I could have foreseen, was begun by the perusal of a bibliography of Paracelsus, in which I had detected some discrepancies. From less to more it has drawn me on till I have acquired an amount of Paracelsus literature of the very existence of which I was ignorant when I began. The bibliography for the printing of which I am indebted to this Society, sprung from the smallest of beginnings. But for the chance acquisition of one or two rare books, I should never have entered on the theme of Scottish witchcraft.

Accident, far more than design, has determined my inquiries about books, whatever these may be worth ; but I accepted what came in my way, and truly, as far as quantity of material goes, I have had no cause to complain. What has occurred in my experience I can hardly think will be different in that of others.

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XVII

THE question, however, that is generally asked is *Cui bono*? For whose benefit is it? Is bibliography an end in itself, or only a means to an end? Like everything else, it must be both, for there is no finality in this world. What advantages does it offer?

What profit accrues from the description of books, and to whom?
—To everybody.

In a Society devoted to its study it is superfluous for me to point them out. You know them already. If there be a sceptical and unregenerate person among the members, I should not trouble with the task of convincing and converting him. But if there be such a one, it may be enough if I say that one indisputable fact remains: books exist; no mortal man can possibly know them all, not even all those he wants to know. It is a necessity, therefore, to have them described, catalogued, classed, made available for those who have a mind to use and consult them. One never can foretell what one may require, and I have known the books which one would have passed by casually yesterday become those which could alone furnish the information that was wanted imperatively to-day. Then was one glad to have a bibliography to indicate the sources to which to go. So it seems to me that

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to every one concerned with books—and who is not?—bibliography must be of the greatest advantage.¹ That many neglect the advantage is but a proof of their obtuseness, not of its non-existence. For present illustration three groups will include most of those who profit direct by bibliography: students, librarians, collectors.

XVIII

Helpful to
students,

OF these the student has his needs best supplied by a classified catalogue of the subject of his study. For him bibliography is a guide to the literature, rather than a technical description of the books, and he understands the word in the second of its meanings above explained (§ iv). It is a guide to the theme of the books, rather than to their external peculiarities, which he requires. Reference to the Appendix

¹ Most people, however, prefer to consult a person rather than a bibliography. For the modern librarian it is even claimed that it is part of his business to give advice about books. He is to be a walking bibliography. I have been often asked by students what books treat of this topic or of that, a question which is obviously one in subject bibliography. The method employed by the querist is, as obviously, an illustration of 'least resistance.' It is so much easier to tap some one else's experience than to search out for one's self.

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will show that subject bibliography is as large as all the other divisions put together. This seems to prove that after all bibliography finds its legitimate and highest function in facilitating research in the literature of every department of human thought and activity. The student's wants are those which have undesignedly received most attention.

As to the other two, bibliographies of both kinds distinctly appeal to them. The librarian and the collector are not essentially or necessarily opposed, except perhaps in the sale-room. Outside of that they merge into one another, and differ more by the motive and range of their collecting, and the extent of their resources, than by anything else.

The librarian never loses sight of the possibility ^{to librarians,} of a demand being made by some reader for a book, and he is anxious that no applicant should go empty away. He insists, of course, upon his books being perfect, but the aim of his collecting is to supply the wants of all comers ; and he has, therefore, to consider the subjects as well as the externals of the books he buys. He wishes his library to contain books on all topics, and all the works of all writers ; and if that be an unattainable ideal, he works up to it as nearly as his

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means will allow. For carrying out his work of buying, making sure that the books are complete and of the best editions, cataloguing, and filling up deficiencies, bibliographies of every kind are among his essential tools.

to collectors.

His motives
are obscure.

As distinguished from the librarian, the private collector has the advantage of having no tastes or requirements to consider but his own. He need provide only the books on the subjects or of the kind he cares for. His motives for collecting, therefore, being individualised, are much more varied and less obvious, so that possibly he himself might have a difficulty in giving a reason for the acquisition of some of his possessions. What I might suggest, therefore, might be wrong and liable to misconstruction. Were I to say that he collects for the enrichment or completion of his library merely, that he buys to illustrate the work of a printer, or to get the editions of an author, or all the works on some subject, or to complete a set of publications, such as the four folios of Shakespeare, or the first editions of Browning; were I to hint, in fact, that he accumulates books for any reason rather than for their contents, that he is critical about the state of his copies, as when he buys one on large rather than on small paper, or on Japanese

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paper rather than on plain, or uncut rather than cut, in the original covers rather than sumptuously bound in morocco, perhaps with painted gilt edges, or that he admits no books but those which have the arms of royalty, that he has duplicates, keeping one for use and the other in the way in which numismatists preserve precious coins and metals—not for use, but for beauty, or rarity, or other adventitious quality,—I shall find hosts of critics—in the street, or where Philistines most do congregate—to exclaim: ‘I told you so; his books are not for reading!’ To which I reply: No more than the plates and cups and saucers which you put in a velvet-lined cupboard are for use at your daily meals, or your precious old Venetian glass is for quaffing your twopenny ale from. And if such a utilitarian proposal would be scouted by a ceramo- or hyalomaniac, it would be equally a criminal waste, on the part even of a millionaire, to stock a free public library with Caxtons for ordinary circulation, or to let a schoolboy have the Aldine Plato on vellum for his class-book. Such books have to be appraised, not by their use for reading, not by their contents, but by their origin, their history, and their scarcity. They are prized not for what they contain, but for what they are:

The Philistine's want of judgment. He fails to perceive

that a book may be of value for its paper and

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print though
its contents
are useless,

specimens of an art which can never be replaced.

These may be reckoned extreme cases, but the same principle is applicable to the rarity of to-day as to that of four and a half centuries ago, and the motive which prompts the preservation of the books printed by Gutenberg and Vérard, of Zell and Spira, of Sweynheym and Pannartz, of de Worde and Siberch, purchased at great cost, is not different from that which runs up the Kelmscott books and the first editions of Stevenson and Kipling to extreme prices. It is only a question of degree and of esteem and of demand, and it is applicable to all books at all times. The struggle at a sale for the possession of a penny chapbook, now worth twenty-five shillings, does not differ in kind from the never-to-be-forgotten contest for the Valdarfer *Boccaccio*, worth £2250. And if to the 'man in the railway train' there seems here a substitution of the accident for the essence, it is not in this alone that such a miscarriage—if it be one—occurs. It is the same in everything else. Archæologists and architects do not study churches and cathedrals for the services therein held, but for themselves—for their structure, their period, their peculiarities; for the stone and lime. The picture-collector is more anxious about the artist than about the sub-

and that all
collecting is
liable to the
same ex-
aggeration.

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ject of the picture, and the Bewick or Bartolozzi or Strange amateur is quite as open to criticism for his pursuit as the man who hunts for Barbours or Baskervilles. The ecclesio-maniac is more rabid than the biblio-maniac, all the more perhaps that he cannot possess the objects of his craze. The owner of stringed instruments can display over purfling and varnish a maniacal taint quite as alarming to his friends as ever does the Elzevierist who tests his acquisitions by a millimetre scale. They are all alike; and as in the small so in the great asylum—each patient thinks all enthusiasms and pursuits but his own a mania, to be scorned and discountenanced.

The book - collector, therefore, requires no vindication, no defence; he has only to smile at his critics' ignorance and want of taste, and pass on serenely to add to his collection more books, too good for the tear and wear of ordinary reading—or not for reading at all. Many are the precious books that no one would dream of reading; many, in fact, cannot be read. In the case of some the contents have been exhausted long ago, but the book is still there, and is more valuable every day; the soul is dead, but the body survives, and may be worth far more than its weight in gold. The librarian or collector may

The biblio-maniac need pay no heed to ignorant and jealous jeers.

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want the *book*, not the contents, which may not be worth having. Even a scrap of printing by Machlinia is a prize apart altogether from the words or thoughts. The value of the book, therefore, must never be confused with that of its contents. If the latter constitute its merit, and are of sufficient interest, there will be no difficulty in gaining access to them by cheap editions; but if it be the book itself which is prized, no number of reprints or facsimiles will alter its value. One does not require a first folio Shakespeare to read the plays; Keats's poems can be got for a few shillings; but whoever wishes these works in their first form must be prepared to pay for a very scarce commodity, irrespective of their literary value.

To the collector, therefore, bibliography serves two purposes: it tells him what exists and what constitutes a complete copy, and it may tell him whether it is abundant and easy to get, or whether it is so rare that he has but a small chance of ever seeing it.

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XIX

NOW, if bibliography be such a help to the student, if it be indispensable to the librarian, who provides books for all students (those of bibliography included), and if it be 'the young man's guide, and the old man's comfort, in the choice of a library,' it is obvious that whoever compiles a bibliography is a benefactor to all who buy and read and study, inasmuch as he contributes to the knowledge not only of books, but of the history of literature, art, or science. A bibliography is to a literature or a subject what an index is to a book. It shows the extent of it, and the amount of work that has been bestowed upon it. It brings together the fragments of knowledge, and makes them accessible for every one concerned. Next to having knowledge, is knowing where to go for it, and the only enduring guide is a bibliography.¹

Interdependence of catalogues, bibliographies, and histories of literature, science, and art.

In some ways, of course, catalogues, bibliographies, and histories of science, of literature, and of knowledge in general, run into one another. A catalogue enumerates the contents of an actual library or collection, large or small. A biblio-

Evolution.

¹ When speaking on such a topic, it would be ungrateful not to recall the second or subject section of Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*. What is wanted is another Watt to bring that work down to the present day.

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graphy describes all the books which exist of a certain kind, no matter where they may be, and points out besides the peculiar features of the books themselves. A literary history deals with what has been written on a theme, and considers the authors and their opinions rather than the books which contain them, although some histories give very full lists of the literature discussed.¹ There is, of course, nothing to prevent these diverse elements from being embodied in a great whole. The result would be unwieldy, and it is better for practical purposes that they should be kept apart. Still, the recent tendency is to introduce bibliographical detail into catalogues, as has been done to a considerable extent in those of the British Museum and of the Vatican.²

¹ See, for example, Tennemann's *Manual of the History of Philosophy* (London, 1852); Grässe's *Literärgeschichte* (Dresden, 1837-59. 4 vols. in 9); Dr. Luigi Cossa's *Guide to the Study of Political Economy* (London, 1880. 12°). But literary histories and essays have been written also on collections of books in libraries, or on individual books; as the *Biblioteca Aprosiana* (Bologna, 1673. 12°); Charles Nodier's *Mélanges tirés d'une Petite Bibliothèque* (Paris, 1829. 8°) and *Description raisonnée d'une jolie collection de Livres* (Paris, 1844. 8°), and *Gossip in a Library* (London, 1891. 8°) by Edward Gosse.

² Enrico Stevenson, *Inventario dei libri stampati Palatino-Vaticani*. Roma, 1886-1891. 4°. 2 vols. in 4 parts. In progress.

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xx

THESE three classes of books, moreover, exhibit not unsuggestively the order of their origin and development.

The library exists for the reception of every book attainable. No properly constituted library will refuse anything, however apparently trifling or worthless. The officials receive, arrange, and catalogue these items. I need not even allude to the skill and experience required for doing that scientifically and systematically; it comes under the head of library organisation, and the latest contribution to the literature of that subject is the 'Library Series,' edited by Dr. Garnett. Inspection of such a work as the British Museum Catalogue—now nearly finished—or of that of the National Library of France, which has been suspended at the end of the first volume, to the loss and regret of every scholar throughout the world, will demonstrate that, if the working out be technical and necessarily in the hands of a small number of skilled persons, the results are of vital importance to an incalculable number of people who profit, some directly, but many more indirectly, by their labours. Without such collections

The
cataloguer.

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nothing further could be done ; without catalogues they would not be available. A library and a catalogue of it are the first needs of an author.

The bibliographer.

Then comes the bibliographer, who not only gives more minute descriptions of the books than are required for a mere record of their existence, but also compiles classified catalogues, it may be by subject, or it may be by the peculiarities of books. To accomplish this he must necessarily have a critical knowledge of the subject, otherwise he will not know how to arrange the literature in a logical manner. The bibliographer, in fact, must be an expert in the department with which he deals, and he must not only know and record all that has been done in it, but he must be also able to describe and appraise it.

The historian.

So, by the bibliographer's work the ground is prepared for the historian, or author, or teacher, who, with the guide to what has already been done, turns to the library catalogue for the books needed for the work on which he happens to be engaged. He expounds the results by writing

The author.

or by voice, and delivers them to the world, so that they may influence those who care to listen or to read. It is in some such way as this that the vast stores of learning, past and present, accumulated in such a centre as the British

The teacher.

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Museum, or any other great library, are borne by thousands of channels to the great mass of readers, most of whom may never enter its doors, know nothing about its contents or working, and form no notion of the labours and researches of those who instruct them.

XXI

ENOUGH, I think, has been said to demonstrate how high the position is which the bibliographer occupies by virtue of his knowledge and duties. There is no more skilled labour than his, or more important to the student and collector, whether public or private. But there is still one other who is even more indebted to him than all the rest: *the author*. How fortunate for him is the passion for perfection of the bibliographer! How lucky that bibliography, the description of books, 'has nothing to do, in the first instance at least, with the contents. They may be good, bad, or indifferent, but they do not concern the bibliographer'! How catholic, how unprejudiced the bibliographer's motto:

The author dependent on the bibliographer for remembrance.

'A book's a book, although there's nothing in 't!'

The maker of wry faces would think bibliography still more dismal, provocative of a still

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more distorted visage, if he found that his own book had been omitted by the bibliographer from the class of which its author deemed it an ornament, and that he was thus deprived of his only chance of remembrance! To be ignored altogether by the king is even more galling than to be commanded out of the way!

Let the bibliographer, therefore, while doing his best for all, be tenderly considerate of the poor author, and use with all judgment and leniency that power of life and death, of immortality and oblivion, which he wields by virtue of his office.

APPENDIX

THE following examples have been taken at random to illustrate, in the first place, what is stated in Section VIII. of the address. They are not arranged alphabetically or chronologically, and they have not been selected on account of their merit. But, in the second place, I have also made as miscellaneous a collection of subjects as I could, so as to show that what has been done elsewhere can also be done here, with such modifications as national differences may involve. And whoever will go over the list and will put against the various entries the bibliographies for the corresponding literature of Scotland, will see that very much is still wanting, and that my statements about the plethora of work are not exaggerated.

There are no county bibliographies to compare with those of England ; there is no bibliography of Burns, so far as I am aware, to set off against Béranger's ; the scientific and literary men, the metaphysicians, the historians, are to do ; no town, except Aberdeen, has had its printers and their work catalogued. There is not an attempt at a bibliography of Edinburgh, and the only one of Glasgow is Macvcan's sketch, which is now nearly seventy years old.

If, therefore, the survey of what has been done by

APPENDIX

others can induce one, with the taste and the opportunity, to follow their example and do the same for any section whatever of Scottish literature, the end I had in view will have been served.

The following list contains about two hundred and fifty entries which could not have appeared in Petzholdt's work. But that is but a small proportion of what exists and is constantly increasing. If any one is inclined to adopt the suggestion in Section xv. and bring the *Bibliotheca Bibliographica* down to date, he is welcome to make whatever use he can of the bibliographies enumerated in this Appendix.

I. DATE

Cornelius à Bueghem.

Incunabula Typographiæ sive Catalogus Librorum Scriptorumque proximis ab inventione Typographiæ annis, usque ad annum Christi MD. inclusive, in quavis lingua editorum. Amstelodami, 1688. 12mo.

Ludovicus Hain.

Repertorium Bibliographicum in quo libri omnes ab arte typographica inventa usque ad annum MD. typis expressi . . . enumerantur vel . . . recensentur.

Stuttgartiæ et Lutetiæ Parisiorum, 1826-1838.
2 vols. in 2 parts each. 8vo.

Indices, by Conrad Burger. Leipzig, 1891. 8vo.

W. A. Copinger.

Supplement to Hain's Repertorium Bibliographicum, or collections towards a new edition of that work. In 2 parts.

Part I. London 1895. 8vo.

Part II. vol. i. London, 1898. 8vo.

APPENDIX

- De la Serna Santander.**
Dictionnaire Bibliographique choisi du quinzième siècle. DATE.
Bruxelles, 1805-1807. 3 parts. 8vo.
- Leo S. Olschki.**
Riche et précieuse collection d'incunables soigneusement décrits et mis en vente.
Venise, 1896. 8vo. (Catalogue xxxv.)
- Marie Pellechet.**
Catalogue générale des incunables des Bibliothèques publiques de France. Paris, 1897. Part 1. 8vo.
- Robert Sinker.**
A Catalogue of the Fifteenth-Century printed Books in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Cambridge, 1876. 8vo.
- Johannes Guil. Holtrop.**
Catalogus Librorum Sæculo xv. impressorum, quotquot in Bibliotheca Regia Hagana asservantur.
Hagæ-Comitum, 1856. 8vo.
- Paul Marais and A. Dufresne de Saint-Léon.**
Catalogue des incunables de la Bibliothèque Mazarine.
Paris, 1893. 8vo.
- 10 **M.-F.-A.-G. Campbell.**
Annales de la Typographie Néerlandaise au xv^e siècle.
La Haye, 1874. 8vo.
- Francisco Mendez.**
Typographia Española ó historia de la introducion, propagacion y progresos del arte de la imprenta en España.
Madrid, 1796. 4to.
- L'Imprimerie en Bretagne au xv^e siècle . . .** publiée par la Société des Bibliophiles Bretons. Nantes, 1878. 8vo.

APPENDIX

- I.**
DATE
- Stephanus Alexander Würdtwein.**
Bibliotheca Moguntiae libris sæculo primo typographico
Moguntiae impressis instructa, huic inde addita inventæ
Typographiæ historia.
Augustæ Vindelicorum, 1789. 4to.
- Pierre Gustave Brunet.**
La France littéraire au xv^e siècle, ou catalogue raisonnée
des ouvrages en tout genre imprimés en langue Française
jusqu'à l'an 1500. Paris, 1865. 8vo.
- Guillaume Favre.**
Notice sur les Livres imprimés à Genève dans le xv^e
Siècle. 2^e Éd. Genève, 1855. 8vo.
- Thomas Frognal Dibdin.**
Bibliotheca Spenceriana.
Catalogue of the Cassano Library.
Ædes Althorpianæ.
London, 1814-22. 7 vols. 8vo.
- Heinrich Klemm.**
Beschreibender Catalog des Bibliographischen Museums
von Heinrich Klemm. Erste und zweite Abtheilung.
Manuscripte und Druckwerke des 15 und 16 Jahrhunderts
aus den 18 frühesten bis 1470 bekannt gewordenen Druck-
städten, zusammen über 1000 Gegenstände umfassend.
Dresden, 1884. 8vo.
- Michael Maittaire.**
Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ origine ad annum
MD. [and continued in vols. ii. to iv. to 1664].
T. I.-III. Hagæ-Comitum, 1719-25.
T. IV. Amstelodami, 1733.
T. V. Index. Londini, 1741.
5 vols. in nine parts. 4to.
- Michael Denis.**
Annalium Typographicorum V. Cl. Michaelis Maittaire
Supplementum. Viennæ, 1789. 4to.

APPENDIX

20 Georg Wolfgang Panzer.

Annales Typographici ab artis inventae origine ad annum MD. Norimbergae, 1793-1797. Vols. i.-v.

Annales Typographici ab anno MDI. ad annum MDXXXVI. continuati. Norimbergae, 1798-1803. Vols. vi.-xi. 4to.

I.
DATE.

Joseph Ames.

Typographical Antiquities, being an historical account of printing in England, with some memoirs of our antient printers and a register of the books printed by them from the years MCCCCLXXI. to the year MDC.

London, 1749. 4to.

— Typographical Antiquities . . . considerably augmented . . . by William Herbert.

London, 1785-1790. 3 parts. 4to.

Thomas Frognall Dibdin.

Typographical Antiquities or the History of printing in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

London, 1810-1819. 4 vols. 4to.

John Johnson.

Typographia.

London, 1824. 2 vols. 16mo.

Joseph Ritson.

Bibliographia Poetica—a catalogue of English Poets of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centurys.

London, 1802. 8vo.

William Carew Hazlitt.

Handbook to the popular poetical and dramatic Literature of Great Britain from the invention of printing to the Restoration.

London, 1867. 8vo.

— Collections and Notes.

London, 1876. 8vo.

— Second series of Bibliographical Collections and Notes on Early English Literature. 1474-1700.

London, 1882. 8vo.

APPENDIX

I.
DATE.

William Carew Hazlitt (*continued*).

Third and final series of Bibliographical Collections and Notes. 1474-1700. London, 1887. 8vo.

30 — Supplements to the third and final Series . . . London, 1889. 8vo.

— Bibliographical Collections and Notes (1474-1700). Third and final Series. Second Supplement. London, 1892. 8vo.

G. J. Gray.

A general Index to Hazlitt's Handbook and his Bibliographical Collections (1867-1889). London, 1893. 8vo.

List of English books printed not later than the year 1600.
(London) Privately Printed, 1878. 8vo.

James Orchard Halliwell.

A dictionary of old English plays . . . to the close of the Seventeenth Century. London, 1860. 8vo.

S. R. Maitland.

A list of some of the early printed books (1466-1550) in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth.

London, 1843. 8vo.

— An index of such English books printed before the year MDC. as are now in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth. London, 1845. 8vo.

Robert Sinker.

A catalogue of the English books printed before MDCI. now in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Cambridge, 1885. 8vo.

Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica: or a descriptive catalogue of a rare and rich collection of early English poetry.

London, 1815. 8vo.

APPENDIX

Emil Weller.

Annalen der Poetischen National-Literatur der Deutschen
im XVI. und XVII. Jahrhundert.

Freiburg im Breisgau, 1862. 2 vols. 8vo.

I.
DATE.

40 **Francesco Zambrini.**

Le Opere Volgari a stampa dei secoli XIII. e XIV.
Edizione quarta. Bologna, 1878. 8vo.

II. PLACE

John Philip Edmond.

The Aberdeen printers, Edward Raban to James Nicol.
1620-1736. Aberdeen, 1884-1886. 4 parts. 8vo.

Robert Bowes.

A catalogue of books printed at . . . Cambridge from
1521 to 1893. Cambridge, 1894. 8vo.

Robert Dickson and John Philip Edmond.

Annals of Scottish Printing from the introduction of the
art in 1507 to the beginning of the seventeenth century.
Cambridge, 1890. 4to.

Joann. Franciscus Foppens.

Bibliotheca Belgica. Bruxelles, 1739. 2 vols. 4to.

Bibliotheca Belgica. Bibliographie générale des Pays-Bas,
par le bibliothécaire en chef et les conservateurs de la
bibliothèque de l'université de Gand. Première Série.
xxvii. vols. Gand et la Haye. 1880. 8vo.

The second series is in progress.

Edouard Frère.

Manuel du Bibliographe Normand.

Rouen, 1858. 2 vols. 8vo.

APPENDIX

III.
PRINTER.

III. PRINTER

Antoine Auguste Renouard.

Annales de l'Imprimerie des Alde.

Paris, 1825. 3 vols. 8vo.

Ambroise Firmin-Didot.

Alde Manuce et l'Hellénisme à Venise.

Paris, 1875. 8vo.

Theodor Jansson van Almeloveen.

De Vitis Stephanorum, celebrium Typographorum dissertatio epistolica.

Amstelædami, 1683. 8vo.

50 **Stephanorum Historia** vitas ipsorum ac libros complectens.

Londini, 1709. 8vo.

Essai bibliographique sur les éditions des Elzéviros.

Paris, 1822. 8vo.

Antoine Auguste Renouard.

Annales de l'Imprimerie des Etienne. Paris, 1843. 8vo.

A. de Reume.

Recherches historiques généalogiques et bibliographiques sur les Elsevier.

Bruxelles, 1847. 8vo.

Charles Pieters.

Annales de l'Imprimerie Elsevirienne. Gand, 1851. 8vo.

Alphonse Willems.

Les Elsevier, Histoire et Annales Typographiques.

Bruxelles, 1880. 8vo.

G. Berghman.

Supplément à l'ouvrage sur les Elsevier de M. Alphonse Willems.

Stockholm, 1897. 8vo.

APPENDIX

Edmund Goldsmid.

A complete Catalogue of all the publications of the
Elzevier Presses. Edinburgh, 1888. 3 vols. 8vo.

III.
PRINTER.

Léon Degeorge.

La maison Plantin. 3^{me} Édition. Paris, 1886. 8vo.

Oscar Hase.

Die Koberger. 2te Auflage. Leipzig, 1885. 8vo.

60 **William Blades.**

The Life and Typography of William Caxton.
London, 1861-63. 2 vols. 4to.

Angelo Maria Bandini.

De Florentina Iuntarum Typographia eiusque Censori-
bus. Pars I.

Pars II. Iuntarum Typographia Annales ab Anno
MCCCCXCVII. ad MDL. Lucae, 1791. 8vo.

William James Duncan.

Notices and Documents illustrative of the literary history
of Glasgow. Glasgow (Maitland Club), 1831. 4to.

— Reprint. Glasgow, 1886. 4to.

Contains a bibliography of the printers Foulis.

**Catalogue of [William] Pickering Publications from 1820 to
the Present Time.** [London], 1878. 12mo.

IV. MATERIAL

J. van Praet.

Catalogue des Livres imprimés sur vélin de la Bibliothèque
du Roi. Paris, 1822-28. 6 vols. 8vo.

— Catalogue de Livres imprimés sur vélin qui se trouvent
dans les Bibliothèques tant publiques que particulières
pour servir de suite au catalogue de livres imprimés sur
vélin de la Bibliothèque du Roi.

Paris, 1824-28. 4 vols. 8vo.

APPENDIX

IV. MATERIAL.

Gabriel Peignot.

Répertoire de Bibliographies spéciales, curieuses et instructives, contenant la notice raisonnée :

- 1° Des ouvrages imprimés à petit nombre d'exemplaires ;
- 2° Des livres dont on a tiré des exemplaires sur papier de couleur ;
- 3° Des livres dont le texte est gravé ; et
- 4° Des livres qui ont paru sous le nom d'Ana.

Paris, 1810. 8vo.

(See also No. 138.)

V. TYPE

(No example. See No. 67.)

VI. SIZE

L. Mohr.

Des impressions microscopiques.

Paris, 1879.

Charles Nauroy.

Bibliographie des impressions microscopiques.

Paris, 1881. 16mo.

VII. ILLUSTRATIONS

70 **Henri Cohen.**

Guide de l'amateur de livres à Vignettes du xviii^e siècle.

Paris, 1870. 8vo.

J. Lewine.

Bibliography of Eighteenth Century Art and illustrated books.

London, 1898. 8vo.

Jules Brivois.

Bibliographie des ouvrages illustrés du xix^e siècle.

Paris, 1883. 8vo.

APPENDIX

(E. J. Selwyn.)

A descriptive and critical Catalogue of works, illustrated
by Thomas and John Bewick. London, 1851. 8vo. VII.
ILLUSTRATIONS.

H. F. Massmann.

Literatur der Todentänze. Leipzig, 1840. 8vo.
(From the *Scrapsium*.)

VIII. LANGUAGE

William Thomas Lowndes.

The bibliographer's manual of English literature.
London, 1856. 3 vols. 8vo.

William E. A. Axon.

A bibliographical list of books illustrating the Lancashire
Dialect. Bungay (printed), 1875. 8vo.

John Reid.

Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica, or an account of all the books
which have been printed in the Gaelic language.
Glasgow, 1832. 8vo.

William Rowland.

Cambrian bibliography, containing an account of the
books printed in the Welsh language.
Llandidloes, 1869. 8vo.

František Doucha.

Knihopisny Slovník česko-slovenský . . . od roku 1774
az do nejnovější doby. v Praze, 1865. 8vo.

80 Ch. Estreicher.

Bibliografia Polska, 120,000 druków. Bibliographie
Polonaise de 120,000 imprimés.
w Krakowie, 1870-1899. 17 vols. 8vo.

APPENDIX

- VIII. LANGUAGE.** **Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski.**
 Bibliografija Hrvatska diò prvi Tiskane Knjige, uredco
 Iv. K. S. U Zagrebu, 1860. 8vo.
 (Croatian or South Slavonic bibliography.)
- Theodorus Möbius.**
 Catalogus Librorum Islandicorum et Norvegicorum Ætatis
 mediæ editorum, versorum, illustratorum. Skáldatal
 sive Poetarum Recensus Eddæ Upsaliensis.
 Lipsiæ, 1856. 8vo.
- Verzeichniss der auf dem Gebiete der Altnordischen
 (altisländischen und altaorwegischen) Sprache und Littera-
 tur von 1855 bis 1879 erschienenen Schriften.
 Leipzig, 1880. 8vo.
- Paul Trümel.**
 Die Litteratur der deutschen Mundarten.
 Halle, 1854. 8vo.
- Louis Mohr.**
 Littérature du dialecte alsacien. Bibliographie der in
 Elsässicher Mundart erschienenen Schriften.
 Strassburg, 1877. 8vo.
- J. F. da Silva.**
 Dicionario bibliographico portuguez.
 Lisbon, 1858-93. 16 vols.
- Dionisio Hidalgo.**
 Diccionario general de bibliografia Española.
 Madrid, 1862-81. 7 vols.
- Nicolas Antonius.**
 Bibliotheca Hispana vetus sive Hispani Scriptores qui ab
 Octaviani Augusti ævo ad annum Christi MD. floru-
 erunt. Madrid, 1783-88. 4 vols. fol.
- Emile Legrand.**
 Bibliographie Hellénique ou description raisonnée des
 ouvrages publiés en Grec par des Grecs aux xv^e et xvi^e
 siècles. Paris, 1885. 2 vols. 8vo.

APPENDIX

- 90 **Emile Legrand** (*continued*).
 Bibliographie Hellénique . . . (du) dix-septième Siècle.
 Paris, 1894. 4 vols. 8vo. VIII.
LANGUAGE.
- Andreas Papadopoulos Bretos.**
 Neohellenic Philology (in Modern Greek).
 Athens, 1854-57. 2 vols. 8vo.
- Heinrich Jolowicz.**
 Bibliotheca Ægyptiaca. Leipzig, 1858. 8vo.
- Giuseppe Fumagalli.**
 Bibliografia Etiopica. Milano, 1893. 8vo.
- Julius Fürst.**
 Bibliotheca Judaica. Bibliographisches Handbuch des
 gesammten Jüdischen Literatur.
 Leipzig, 1849-63. 3 vols. 8vo.
- Moritz Steinschneider.**
 Hebraeische Bibliographie. Berlin, 1858. 8vo.
- J. Th. Zenker.**
 Bibliotheca Orientalis. Manuel de Bibliographie Orien-
 tale. Leipzig, 1846-1861. 2 vols. 8vo.
- V. Andreas and John Geiger.**
 Bibliotheca Sinologica. Frankfurt a. M., 1864. 8vo.
- L. Serrurier.**
 Bibliothèque Japonaise. Leyde, 1896. 8vo.
- Hermann E. Ludewig.**
 The Literature of American Aboriginal Languages.
 London, 1858. 8vo.
- 100 **James Constantine Pilling.**
 Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages. (Smithsonian
 Publication.) Washington, 1891. 8vo.

APPENDIX

VIII.
LANGUAGE.

E. G. Squier.

Monograph of Authors who have written on the languages of Central America, and collected vocabularies or composed works in the native dialects of that Country.

New York, 1861. 4to.

Thomas W. Field.

An essay towards an Indian Bibliography.

New York, 1873. 8vo.

Trübner's Catalogue of Dictionaries and Grammars of the principal languages and dialects of the World. 2d Edition.

London, 1882. 8vo.

E. Hübner.

Grundriss zu Vorlesungen über die Lateinische Grammatik.

Berlin, 1876. 8vo.

— Grundriss zu Vorlesungen über die Römische Litteraturgeschichte.

Berlin, 1878. 8vo.

— Bibliographie der Klassischen Alterthums-Wissenschaft. Grundriss zu Vorlesungen über die Geschichte und Encyclopädie.

Berlin, 1889. 8vo.

F. L. A. Schweiger.

Handbuch der classischen Bibliographie.

Leipzig, 1830-34. 2 vols. in 3 parts. 8vo.

S. F. G. Hoffmann.

Lexicon bibliographicum sive Index editionum et interpretationum Scriptorum Græcorum.

Lipsiae, 1832-36. 3 vols. 8vo.

August Matthiæ.

A manual of the history of Greek and Roman Literature. Translated from the third and last edition.

Oxford, 1841. 8vo.

APPENDIX

- 110 Wilhelm Engelmann.**
 Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum . . . 7^e Auflage.
 Leipzig, 1858. 8vo.
- VIII.
LANGUAGE.
- — 8^e Auflage, Leipzig, 1880-82. 2 vols. 8vo.
- Joseph Bickersteth Mayor.**
 Guide to the Choice of Classical Books.
 London, 1874. 8vo.
- — 2d Edition. London, 1879. 8vo.
- — New Supplement, 1879-1896. London, 1896. 8vo.
- John E. B. Mayor.**
 Bibliographical Clue to Latin Literature.
 London and Cambridge, 1875. 8vo.
- Alfred Gudeman.**
 Outlines of the history of Classical philology. 3d Edition.
 Boston, 1897. 8vo.
- Thomas Frognall Dibdin.**
 An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable
 editions of the Greek and Roman Classics. 4th Edition.
 London, 1827. 2 vols. 8vo.
- Edward Harwood.**
 A view of the various editions of the Greek and Roman
 Classics. 4th Edition. London, 1790. 12mo.
- Joseph William Moss.**
 A manual of Classical Bibliography.
 London, 1837. 2 vols. 8vo.
- 120 Luigi Valmaggli.**
 Manuale Storico-bibliografico di Filologia Classica.
 Torino-Palermo, 1894. 8vo.

APPENDIX

IX.
SUBJECT.

IX. SUBJECT

Philippe Labbe.

Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum curis secundis auctor. Accedit Bibliotheca nummaria.

Rothomagi, 1672. 12mo.

— — First Edition.

Paris, 1664. 8vo.

(See also No. 239.)

Antoine Teissier.

Catalogus Auctorum qui librorum catalogos, indices, bibliothecas, . . . scriptis consignarunt.

Geneva, 1686. 4to.

— — Auctarium.

Geneva, 1705. 4to.

Gabriel Peignot.

Répertoire Bibliographique Universel.

Paris, 1812. 8vo.

Julius Petzholdt.

Bibliotheca Bibliographica.

Leipzig, 1866. 8vo.

G. Ottino and G. Fumagalli.

Bibliotheca bibliographica Italiana.

Roma, 1889. 8vo.

Henri Stein.

Manuel de Bibliographie générale.

Paris, 1897. 8vo.

Léon Vallée.

Bibliographie des Bibliographies.

Paris, 1883-87. 2 vols. 8vo.

130 **Joseph Sabin.**

A Bibliography of Bibliography, or a Handy (*sic*!) Book about Books which relate to Books, being an Alphabetical Catalogue of the most important works descriptive of the Literature of Great Britain and America, and more than a few relative to France and Germany.

New York, 1877. 8vo.

APPENDIX

- E. C. Bigmore and C. W. H. Wyman.**
 A bibliography of Printing. IX.
SUBJECT.
 London, 1880-86. 3 vols. 4to.
- S. F. Creswell.**
 Collections towards the history of Printing in Nottinghamshire.
 London, 1863. 4to.
- George Bullen.**
 Caxton Celebration, 1877. Catalogue of the Loan Collection of Antiquities, Curiosities, and Appliances connected with the Art of Printing. South Kensington.
 London, 1877. 4to.
 Division C contains a list of Bibles.
- Sarah Treverbian Prideaux.**
 An Historical Sketch of Bookbinding (and a bibliography).
 London, 1893. 8vo.
- John Westby Gibson.**
 The bibliography of Shorthand.
 London, 1887. 8vo.
- Julius Woldemar Zeibig.**
 Geschichte und Litteratur der Geschwindschreibkunst.
 Dresden, 1878. 8vo.
- M. Gratet Duplessis.**
 Bibliographie Parémiologique. Etudes bibliographiques et littéraires sur les ouvrages. . . . consacrés aux Proverbes dans toutes les langues suivies d'un Appendice.
 Paris, 1847. 8vo.
- P. Namur.**
 Bibliographie des Ouvrages publiés sous le nom d'Ana.
 Bruxelles, 1839. 8vo
 (See also No. 67.)

APPENDIX

IX.
SUBJECT.

Thomas Young.

An Introduction to Medical Literature.

London, 1813. 8vo.

140 — —, Second Edition.

London, 1823. 8vo.

Albrecht von Haller.

Bibliotheca Anatomica.

Tiguri, 1774-77. 2 vols. 4to.

— Bibliotheca Chirurgica.

Bernæ and Basileæ, 1774-75. 2 vols. 4to.

— Bibliothecæ medicinæ practicæ.

Bernæ and Basileæ, 1776-88. 4 vols. 4to.

Heinrich Haeser.

Bibliotheca epidemiographica sive Catalogus librorum de historia morborum epidemicorum . . . Editio altera.

Gryphisvaldiæ, 1862. 8vo.

Ludwig Choulant.

Bibliotheca Medico-Historica sive Catalogus Librorum Historicorum de re Medica et Scientia Naturali systematicus.

Lipsææ, 1842. 8vo.

Georg Abraham Mercklin.

Lindenius Renovatus, sive Johannis Antonidæ van der Linden de Scriptis Medicis Libri Duo.

Norimbergæ, 1686. 4to.

John Forbes.

A manual of Select Medical Bibliography.

London, 1835. 8vo.

James Atkinson.

Medical Bibliography, A. and B. London, 1834. 8vo.

Alphonse Pauly.

Bibliographie des Sciences Médicales.

Paris, 1874. 3 vols. 8vo.

APPENDIX

- 150 **L. Choulant.**
Geschichte und Bibliographie der Anatomischen Abbildung.
Leipzig, 1852. 8vo. IX.
SUBJECT.
- Edward John Waring, M.D.**
Bibliotheca Therapeutica.
London (New Sydenham Society), 1878-79.
2 vols. 8vo.
- G. Guyot et E. T. Guyot.**
Liste Littéraire philocophe ou Catalogue d'étude de ce qui
a été publié jusqu' à nos jours sur les Sourds-muets.
Groningue, 1842. 8vo.
- Georges Vicaire.**
Bibliographie Gastronomique.
Paris, 1890. 8vo.
- Robert Springer.**
Wegweiser in der vegetarianischen literatur für vege-
tarianer und die es werden wollen. Zweite vermehrte
Ausgabe. Nordhausen, 1880. 8vo.
- William Bragge.**
Bibliotheca Nicotiana.
(Birmingham?), 1880. 8vo.
- William Swainson.**
Taxidermy with the Biography of Zoologists and notices
of their works. London, 1840. 8vo.
Bibliography, pp. 98-386.
- Louis Agassiz and H. E. Strickland.**
Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ. A general cata-
logue of all books on Zoology and Geology.
London (Ray Society), 1848-54. 4 vols. 8vo.

APPENDIX

IX.
SUBJECT.

D. Mulder Boesgoed.

Bibliotheca Ichthyologica et Piscatoria. Catalogus van Boeken en Geschriften over de natuurlijke Geschiedenis van de Visschen en Walvisschen, de kunstmatige Vischteelt, de Visscherijen, de Wetgeving op de Visscherijen, enz. Haarlem, 1874. 8vo.

D'Arcy W. Thompson.

A Bibliography of Protozoa, Sponges, Coelenterata, and Worms . . . for the years 1861-1883. Cambridge, 1885. 8vo.

160 **A. Percheron.**

Bibliographie Entomologique. Paris and London, 1837. 2 vols. 8vo.

Hermann August Hagen.

Bibliotheca Entomologica. Leipzig, 1862-63. 2 vols. 8vo.

G. G. Giebel.

Thesaurus Ornithologiæ Repertorium der Gesammten Ornithologischen Litteratur. Leipzig, 1872-77. 3 vols. 8vo.

G. A. Pritzel.

Thesaurus Literaturæ Botanicae. Lipsiæ, 1872. 4to.

Benjamin Daydon Jackson.

Guide to the Literature of Botany. London, 1881. 4to.

Albrecht von Haller.

Bibliotheca Botanica. Tiguri, 1771-72. 2 vols. 4to.

Bernhard V. Cotta.

Geologisches Repertorium. Leipzig, 1877. 8vo.
(Contains a Bibliography of Geology, 1530-1876.)

APPENDIX

- Robert Etheridge and Robert Logan Jack.**
 Catalogue of Works . . . on the Geology . . . of the
 Australian Continent and Tasmania. IX.
SUBJECT.
 London, 1881. 8vo.
- A. D'Achiardi.**
 Bibliografia Mineralogica, Geologica e Paleontologica
 della Toscana. Roma, 1875. 8vo.
- J. C. Houzeau and A. Lancaster.**
 Bibliographie générale de l'Astronomie.
 Bruxelles, 1880-1882. 2 vols. 8vo.
- 170 **A. Erlecke.**
 Bibliotheca Mathematica. Halle a/S, 1872. 8vo.
- Fr. Wilh. Aug. Murhard.**
 Litteratur der mathematischen Wissenschaften.
 Leipzig, 1797-1804. 4 vols. 8vo.
 I. Mathematics in General, Arithmetic, and Geometry.
 II. Geometry and Analysis.
 III. and IV. Mechanics and Optics.
- Joseph Jérôme Le Français de Lalande.**
 Bibliographie Astronomique. Paris an xi., 1803. 4to.
- Augustus de Morgan.**
 Arithmetical books. London, 1847. 8vo.
- Bierens de Haan.**
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Dresdæ, 1872. 8vo.

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London, 1872. 8vo.

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— A description of the Great Bible 1539, and the six
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1847-53. 5 vols. 8vo.

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Paris, 1854. 2 vols. 8vo.

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The humorous chapbooks of Scotland.

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Chapbooks of the eighteenth century, with facsimiles, notes, and introduction. London, 1882. 8vo.

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Dictionnaire critique littéraire et bibliographique des principaux livres condamnés au feu, supprimés ou censurés.

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Catalogue des ouvrages, écrits et dessins . . . poursuivis, supprimés ou condamnés depuis le 21 Octobre 1814, jusqu'au 31 Juillet 1877. Édition entièrement nouvelle . . .

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Turin et Londres, 1871-73. 6 vols. 8vo.

- 420 **Bibliographie Clérico-galante** Ouvrages galants ou singuliers sur l'amour, les femmes, le mariage, le théâtre, etc. Écrits par des Abbés, Prêtres, Chanoines, Religieux, Religieuses, Evêques, Archevêques, Cardinaux et Papes.

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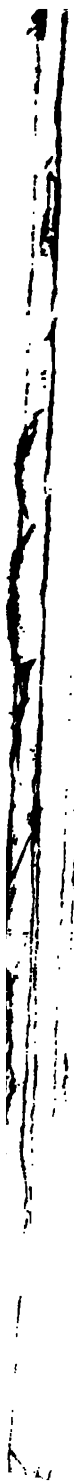
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